

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXIX., NO. 29.

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## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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## THE ROYALIST MASS MEETING.

Resolutions Adopted Protesting  
Against the Government's Action.

THEY DO NOT LIKE THE CONVENTION.

Speeches by Kaulukou, Ashford, Rosa,  
Phillips and Others—They Plead to  
be Allowed a Voice in the Coming  
Election Without Taking the Oath.

Palace Square was crowded last evening at the royalist mass-meeting, there being about 2000 people present, about one-third of the number that turned out at the last meeting that was held there. A large number of these were Chinamen and supporters of the Provisional Government who had come from curiosity. A stand had been erected for the evening, and it was gaily decorated with Hawaiian flags. The National Band was in attendance and played several numbers before and during the meeting.

On the platform were C. W. Ashford, J. L. Kaulukou, J. F. Bowler, L. J. Levey, John Phillips, F. H. Redward, Antone Rosa, C. B. Wilson, T. A. Lloyd and J. K. Kahookano. C. W. Ashford opened the meeting by saying that Kaulukou had been appointed chairman, and L. J. Levey, secretary for the evening. He then introduced Mr. Kaulukou as the first speaker, who said:

To all of you, natives of Hawaii as well as foreigners, I wish a very good evening. We have been called together in this great meeting to consider our rights, personal and otherwise. As you know, at the present time everything is not satisfactory. This party that is now in power proposes to hold a constitutional convention, and we are here to talk over this situation calmly, without arms and in a quiet manner to find out what our rights are. It is the custom in other countries to call these mass meetings, and I earnestly ask you to meet here without any violence, and when the meeting is over to go to your homes quietly, and let there be no breach of the law lest we be accused of not being fit to rule. I want you to listen to something that I think you should hear, and that greatly concerns us. This is this coming constitutional convention. The Provisional Government proposes to establish a republic and that that may be carried out in a proper manner they intend to have a new constitution. In order to carry out this idea an Act has been passed, providing for an election of eighteen members to a constitutional convention. Nineteen members of this convention are already declared elected in the members of the Advisory Council, and this is a majority of the whole convention. The election of these eighteen members is to take place on May 2d. This convention is supposed to represent the people. These delegates are to meet and make a new constitution, as I said before the Government already has nineteen members in this convention, and this gives them a majority. Is this fair? Is this right or just? These eighteen delegates cannot act freely or as they wish to act, as the law provides that they must take an oath against restoring any monarchical form of government. I want to ask you if you have ever heard of anything like this? If this method is carried out, we will never have any peace in this country. Who appointed these nineteen men? They were not elected by the people nor do they voice the sentiments of the people at large, and if they form a constitution it will not voice the public sentiment. If this action is not just, what are we to do? Let our rights slip, and go for good? If we sit dumb and enter no protest this will be the grave of our rights. It has been fourteen months since the Provisional Government came into power and we have waited with patience.

Mr. Kaulukou then rambled on for a few minutes, but only repeated himself over and over. He claimed that, as the United States had not yet settled the matter, the Government had no right to take this step. J. K. Kahookano was the next speaker. He said, in part:

The annexationists propose to call a Constitutional Convention, and to that end they are calling upon all to register, and above all, they want the Hawaiians to register. But we all know that this Constitutional Convention is only a blind, as their ultimate aim is annexation. Why is all this eagerness for us to register? But for me, I know their purpose. The Provisional Government supporters are railroading this scheme in order to hurt our cause at Washington. We all know the treatment of the blacks in America by the Americans, and I do not propose to be treated the same. But I do not know how you may feel about the matter. The blacks are a much-abused and scorned people

Dear friends, I know the times are hard, but I advise you to remain steadfast. Those who wish to register can do so according to the dictates of his conscience, but there is no law compelling you to register. But remember this is an iron chain intended to bind us. It is not a wise movement for us to take away now from the hands of the Senate our appeal before them, for that is virtually the result of your registering. And all those who are loyal, who are not office-seekers, and who are in no way in fear of starvation can weigh the matter carefully and choose as he pleases. But as for me, I am not going to register, for I know the present Government is acting only as our trustees or agents, for the real government is yet to be established.

John Phillips said:

I did not know that I was to speak until two hours ago, and have had no time to prepare a speech. The subject matter of this meeting is a limited one, and what one speaker says must necessarily be repeated, in another form, by others. We are here to protest against the coming constitutional convention. The Government proposes to have eighteen members elected, and by the cumulative vote which has been adopted, it can control everything. The President might as well stand on the steps of the Executive Building, and read out, clause by clause, this new Constitution, and have it adopted. The result would be the same. We do not consider this fair. We see no reason why these thirty-six men should not be elected by the people. It would not harm the Government, although they might not get exactly what they want. We want popular representative government. We do not like to see armed guards parading our streets day and night, when there is no necessity for it. I do not want to say much more. Those speakers who are to come have had time to prepare their speeches, and are in no danger of being arrested for sedition, while I might say something that would lay me liable to that law. All I can say is, Gentlemen of the Provisional Government, give us a full and free vote and we are with you.

C. W. ASHFORD.—To use a homely expression, the Provisional Government has bitten off more than it can



C. W. ASHFORD.

chew, and is very liable to get the lockjaw. I have always lived in a free country until the 17th of January, 1893. I believe in free government, a free press, and free speech and I am going to work for them to the best of my ability. American doctrine is this—no government can exist without consent of the governed. No matter what it might have been 100 years ago, British doctrine is the same now and there is no reason why it should not be Hawaiian doctrine. These gentlemen who constitute the Provisional Government claim that they want to give us free American Government, but have they shown that we can have a government, by the people, of the people, and for the people? (A voice—no, they have not.) You bet they have not. In regard to this convention, it is more like a Mexican Congress than anything else. Nineteen of them have declared themselves elected. Let me not detract from their qualities. There are men there who are well qualified for the position. If they could only get the people to say so, all right; but they can't, and they are afraid to ask the people to do it. On what possible pretext do they act this way? If it is to be a representative Convention, why are not all the members elected? And if it is not, why are any elected? I defy anyone to show me a precedent for such a proceeding. Is this a sample of the Americanism we are to get? If so, God knows the less we get of it the better. I do not want to abuse anyone; but the Provisional Government, great as it is, is not above criticism, although it would like to place itself there. We may not, under the pains and penalties of the sedition law, express our full opinion, but we can act them if we do it peacefully. No one more than myself would deprecate violence until this question is settled. But we can do nothing. By an oversight on the part of my friend the Attorney General, it has not yet been made criminal to do nothing, though it probably will be soon, and for the present we are at liberty to do it. The method we will take of doing nothing is to let this election alone, severely alone, and let them settle their own little squabble in their own little way. One detriment to this oath is that it will strip the taker of his allegiance to his own country. My friend, His Excellency the Attorney-General, great lawyer as he is, has declared the opposite, but we should not take the chances of it in this one-sided affair. Another thing is, that it is not proposed to submit the new constitution to a vote of the people. Let me ask if there is a man who can point to any portion of the constitution of the United States, either State

or Federal, that has not been submitted to the approval of the public? You may remember a revolution that took place in January, 1893. The reason given for that revolution was that the queen proposed to promulgate a new constitution. Where is the action of the Provisional Government any better? If it was a crowning sin on the part of the queen, why is a crowning virtue on the part of the Provisional Government to do it now? I trust that some of their orators, or some of their journals will explain it. Is it simply because it is done by "us good people?" And I have no doubt it is already prepared and laid away waiting for the railroad. The boast of the Provisional Government is that they have 7000 of the votes of the islands in their favor. If this is true—and God knows it is a blasted lie—but if this is true, why are they afraid? If they have this number, they have a clear majority, and if they have a majority, why don't they have a popular vote? Only this afternoon, a member of the Advisory Council was in my office and he promised to speak at this meeting and give his reasons why he would not register. Something has interfered with his coming, but nevertheless he is against this oligarchical form of government, and he will fight it, both in the Councils and in the convention. His example is good enough for me. I will not take this oath, when I know that those nineteen men across the way will have a majority, even if we should all vote. Let us, then, keep our hands off, and see how many of the 17,000 voters of these islands have cast their votes on the 2d of May.

ANTONE ROSA.—We are gathered here to explain to our Hawaiian friends what their proper course is. We have the right to assemble and express ourselves peaceably, and it is our duty to do so. The Government has assumed a menacing attitude—police surveillance all over the place. What is the purpose of this? This is almost a Hawaiian meeting. Have not the Hawaiians preserved a peaceable and quiet attitude for a year? But here are Provisional Government officers peeping around everywhere. Should we take the oath? Others have expressed themselves on this subject. I say a Hawaiian who does it, except under extreme necessity, betrays his country. In the United States the representative of this Government said the Hawaiians were unfitted for self-government. Now they are asking their help, reaching out their hands to the lowly man and saying, "Come to me, brethren." They have said that the Hawaiians were fit for nothing but to eat poi and fish and drink gin.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Rosa's remarks, a lantern was placed on a chair, and by the light of its chaste and watery beams Mr. Rosa read in native, and Mr. Ashford in English, the following resolutions:

## RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas—The Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands has called a convention for the purpose of preparing and promulgating a Constitution for these Islands, and has, in the Act calling such convention, provided that the same shall consist of 37 members, to include the 19 self-appointed and non-representative members of the Executive and Advisory Councils of said Government, and 18 members to be elected; and

Whereas—Said Act provides that voters for delegates to such convention, and such delegates, shall first take an oath to bear true allegiance to said Provisional Government, and to oppose the re-establishment of Monarchy in the Hawaiian Islands, thereby unreasonably restricting the people, and such convention, in their choice of a permanent form of Government, and makes no provision for the submission of the Constitution which shall be so prepared, to a vote of the people; and

Whereas—There is now pending and undischarged before the Government of the United States of America, the protest of the Constitutional Government of Hawaii against the action of those by whom said Constitutional Government of Hawaii was deposed, on the 17th day of January, 1893;

Now therefore—Be it resolved by us, the loyal people of Honolulu, in mass meeting assembled, on the evening of this 9th day of April, 1894, that we will and do decline to take said oath, or to register or vote for delegates to such convention as aforesaid; and we further decline to participate or co-operate in any project of said Provisional Government to extinguish the Hawaiian Constitution of 1887, or to adopt a form of government other than that sanctioned by said Constitution, until a definite and final reply to said protest of the Constitutional Government of Hawaii shall have been received from the Government of said United States;

Resolved—That we regard the said Act passed by the said Provisional Government, and especially the provision thereof which makes the members of said Councils also members of said Convention, thereby assuring a majority of non-representative members therein, as being calculated and intended to prevent a full and fair representation of the people in such Convention; and we regard the oath thereby prescribed as a practical disfranchisement of the Hawaiian people, and of all who, with them, remain loyal to the form of government here existing from time immemorial;

Resolved—That we appeal to our compatriots and sympathizers throughout the land to stand firm in their refusal to take said oath, or to register or vote for delegates to such convention;

Resolved—That the chairman and secretary of this meeting are hereby instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to His Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Hawaii, with a request that he will forward the same to his Government.

Mr. Kaulukou put the resolutions

to vote which were adopted by a mild cheer, after which the people went home.

## MR. KAULIA OBJECTS.

He Advises Natives Not to Attend the Mass Meeting.

The following circular was distributed yesterday. It was signed, as will be seen, by J. K. Kaulia, a prominent royalist. It speaks for itself:

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Hui Aloha Aina the following resolution was adopted:

## RESOLUTION.

Be it resolved, That posters be issued and notices made in the newspapers advising the members of this association not to attend the mass-meeting to be held at Palace Square at 7 o'clock this (Monday) evening, because this meeting was not summoned by the Hui Aloha Aina.

By order,  
JAMES K. KAULIA,  
Secretary Hui Aloha Aina.  
Honolulu, April 9, 1894.

Mr. Joseph Emerson has declared that they will go there supplied with arms, that is, with clubs, etc., to hurt you.

The above was uttered after the service last Sunday (held at the missionary children's fortress) to one of the members of the Central Union Church. Now it is clear that the supporters of the Government will disturb the meeting so they can boast to foreign nations that we are easily set aside, and this will be the final action of the Provisional Government to nullify our appeal to the American people.

Ashford has said that this is not the queen's meeting, for she opposes mass-meetings. It is true that the queen has not a hand in this meeting, and it is held against her will. Ashford says "we are doing this." Who are "we?" He is an attorney for the firm of Bishop & Co. Is that "we?" Some will attend the meeting with clubs and pistols to raise a disturbance. Are they the "we?" There is something rotten in this mass-meeting, but let us be thankful that one of the missionaries has announced beforehand their purpose to make a disturbance and the ADVERTISER is hypocritically telling its supporters to attend the meeting, but has prudently suppressed what one of the Emersons had publicly stated (as reported by an eyewitness) that they will go there armed. What is left of this is a fraudulent meeting called by the Black League and other wealthy but irresponsible whites to drag the natives there.

Here are the leaders of the meeting:

Ashford, Lawyer.  
Neumann,  
Peterson,  
Antone Rosa,  
Hopkins,  
Kaulukou,  
Enoch Johnson,  
Kaneakua,  
Kaulia,  
Testa,  
Hookano,  
Kaulia, Enoch Johnson and Kaneakua's names are included by mistake, but the majority have joined fully aware that the intent is to mislead the natives because they believed that the natives could be easily flattered, and more especially to do the same as Damon had done to the Editor of the Honolulu to feel the natives. This is a conspiracy to endanger us Hawaiians.

Why did not Macfarlane and Giffard affix their names, because they were the ones who have been going around among merchants requesting the latter to attend the meeting.

Those who are not blind nor dumb should take this advice and remain quietly at home. Don't move forth this evening. Stay at your homes. This meeting is intended as an insult to take you in.

The white leaders who have called this evening's meeting have hid themselves; they have given up, leaving the natives alone to be overthrown with spears. Let us Hawaiians try not to fall into the snares laid for us by the whites.

## Refused a Crown.

Dr. Pease relates the following incident. When he went down to enter upon missionary labors in the Marshall Islands in 1877, they called at the island of Butaritari the Northernmost of the Gilbert Islands. The king of that island was lying sick, and the Doctor was sent to visit him. The messenger, however, first conducted him into a council of the old men. They told him that their king was evidently dying, and that they wanted Dr. Pease to become their king. The Doctor is a man of large size and stature, corresponding to their ideas of royalty. They would first make him a chief, and after the king's decease, they would elect him their sovereign. Dr. Pease explained to them that he was engaged and under obligation to go to Eoon, and labor there. They thought he distrusted their ability to support him, and made many promises of food and other advantages. All these failing to move the Doctor from his purpose, they drew him a picture of a woman, and promised him many wives, eliciting from him more peremptory declaration of his duty and intention to carry the light to the Marshall Islands. This was ten years after Mr. Bingham had begun pioneer work on Apaiang, one hundred miles south. Butaritari is now the most enlightened of the group, and the seat of the British authority.—The Friend.